

Arrival of the Hansa and the Pennsylvania—Spain and Peru—Declarations of

Consul at Madrid—News from the Southern Confederacy—The Cotton Imports—The Danish Question.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.
From the *Louisiana Post*, 7th August 1862.

The arrival at Plymouth yesterday of the new screw steam ship Harriet Pinckney from Bermuda, as supplied considerable information regarding the active traffic carried on between that island and Wilmington, the chief port of the Southern States, and of the manner in which the blockade of the Federal ship Thetis, which brought from Wilmington to Bermuda 92 bales of cotton, and some of the passengers who landed at Plymouth, took on the 10th of May, and as followed by the steamers Minnie and Greyhound, is, in neither of these instances, as has been heard of, a case of blockade running, but that the cotton and the Federal blockade runners have fallen into the hands of the Federal authorities.

The Heien and the Atlanta, which left between the 10th and 14th with cotton and tobacco, had arrived, and

one difficulty in entering the port of Wilmington, but not so much in departing during a dark night. The range of freight rates from £30 to £60 per ton for all descriptions of goods. Passage money outward £300 (£60) and the restrictions of the Confederate Government on the traffic are very severe; one item for every 100 tons of traffic has to be shipped, but for every 100 tons the ship will bring back 50 tons of clothing, bacon, or other stores in the quartermaster's department. Silks, wines, tea, and cigars, and similar "luxuries" are prohibited from importation. Cotton is valued per pound in Wilmington at £2 to £2.50. Confederate currency, and the same article

Shoes are estimated at \$50 per pair, Indian corn \$13 per bushel, and bacon at \$3 to \$4 per pound. The prices are, however, almost nominal. The recent increases on taxes and fundings have sensibly diminished the currency, but as yet have had no appreciable effect on the

prices of provisions. The intelligence now brought to hand confirms previous accounts of the privations undergone by the Southern army. They have scarcely any food, and coffee is a great luxury, and all rank live on the same food. The news from Carolina by passengers who have come to England in the Harriet Pinckney, confirms the effect that no indication of despondency exists, and that the army is in the best of spirits, and in the full enjoyment of the war. Attention is paid exclusively to securing provisions, and to securing a full commissariat for the army. Only enough cotton is sown to provide for the season, and the land is maintained entirely by conscription. No man is available for military service is permitted to leave the country. The prisoners and commissariat are in charge of men between 45 and 60 years of age, and of those over 75 years. As they go up to the military hospitals, they are in their native country, and there are few foreigners in the Confederate army; the Germans are not relied on, as they desert freely; the Irish prove good and faithful soldiers. The negroes on the plantations, &c., were never more obedient or industrious than at present. They are now so well satisfied that those who could get back returned to their old masters, and spread such accounts of their sufferings that all are now contented to remain.

COTTON IMPORTS.

It appears that the imports of raw cotton in the four months ending the 30th of April amounted to 1,000,000 lbs. The corresponding quantity received in the corresponding period of 1862, when 925,928 cwt. came to hand. The increase observable

The increase in the imports was especially marked in the principal sources of supply. The United States furnished 10,428 cwt. to the 30th of April this year, as against 7,000 cwt. in 1862. Mexico, Brazil, the Indian Archipelago, and Turkey furnished 1,000, 3,582 cwt., and 1,755 cwt., respectively, as against 210, 118 cwt., and 58, 369 cwt. in 1862.

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port from India to Egypt also in the first quarter of 1904 was £3,673,504, against £4,115,577, in the corresponding period of 1892, while the value of cotton imported from British India in the first quarter of this year was no less than £4,317,131, against £292,867 in the corresponding period of 1892. Such results as these must have a great influence upon the future destinies of the East.

SPAIN AND PERU.
The Peruvian Consul in Madrid has an

to the Spanish Government that has endeavored to arrange all the differences existing between the two Governments.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 3d of June contains the following report of the explanations given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question of Signor Lasala:

The Queen's Government, though retired to avoid fresh despatches from Signor Salazar upon the recent outbreak of the revolution in Peru, is fully aware that it should be thoroughly understood, and having no view to the present, but to the future, it is of opinion that it cannot avoid in the face of the world, it has been listened to and attention to its representatives in Paris, London, and London, a special care was taken to make it necessary, in order that the intentions of Spain should not be doubted. It is as follows:

To the Chief secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

BARCELONA, May 24, 1869.

"When the present minister of Foreign Affairs, by the counsellors of her Majesty, your Excellency, knows that the resident minister in Peru, Sign. Eusebio Salazar y Mazareddo, had already proceeded to Peru with the intention of urging complaints concerning the revolution in Peru, and that he had been authorized to study this affair, and afterward to write confidentially to Signor Salazar, recommending him to use the utmost prudence in the accomplishment of his mission. It did not occur into the mind of the Queen's Government to provoke or to accept questions in those countries or in any other which were not perfectly justified, or to reject the reasonable satisfaction which might be given to any case in which the honor and the interests of Spain were involved."

The last mail from America brought the dispatch of Signor Salazar, indicating the unfortunate turn taken by this affair, but they do not completely indicate what Signor Salazar proposed to do. Compelled to await other news, we will leave the reader to conjecture.

"The differences that it has had, or that it may have with the republics of the New World, will not make it abandon the prudent line of moderation which it has followed. It will always regard them as misfortunes, and will try to terminate them as quickly as possible without demanding anything more than is claimed by the most just and understood interests. Good fortune, your Excellency."

with which the Queen's Government has proceeded. In the American and American-Spanish American Government, which has no craving for American territory, will act as all civilized nations act, protecting merely its interests and its dignity. After this declaration, which dates from the 24th day, the Government adds that it has received no wish direct from the members of the Government. The members know that the newspapers say of this affair. They deplore these sad events. It naturally awaits the dispatches of the Signor Salazar.

It cannot be expected to come to a conclusion before the representatives of Spain in Peru, and the representatives of Peru in Spain, and the representatives of the two countries whatever. Let the chamber take note of the formal declaration that I here make here, namely, that the Queen's Government does not wish in any way to attack the independence of Peru, which remains intact, and that it does not wish to acquire any conquest of the territory in these regions, but that it will energetically sustain in this question, as in every other, what the dignity and the interests of Spain demand.

Signor Salazar, in reply, expressed his satisfaction with this official declaration, and said that until further news should be received, must necessarily be suspended upon the subject.

DEATH OF CHARLES SEALSFIELD.
From The London Times, June 9.

The German papers announce the death of a writer well known in both hemispheres, and whose name is becoming more and more familiar in the school of German novelists. Charles Sealsfield died, after long illness, early on the morning of the 27th of May, at his country house near Solothurn. His vigorous, graphic and highly characteristic novels, tales, and traveling sketches, the scene of which was laid in the North German provinces, have been translated both in England and in the United States, and have been made the subject of numerous articles in magazines and reviews.

Sealsfield's nationality has often been disputed; it has been asserted that he was born in the city of Solothurn, also that he was born in Liverpool, and had been taken abroad as a child. What is certain, is that American

as his adopted country. He was a citizen of the United States, and perhaps he felt himself most comfortable in a republican climate, for, since he left America, he seems to have lived almost constantly in Switzerland. A writer in the *Solethurn Journal*, noting his death, says that his origin, his youth, and many of the circumstances of his life are shrouded in

protein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, and Congress shall have no power to deprive the owner of such service or labor for the redemption of such all such persons.

Mr. SANBURY made an earnest appeal to the Senate to pass the bill, and to avoid the question of changing the original law until the country should get over its great national strife, and men's heads become cool. He insisted that this was no time to agitate such a question.

Mr. Sanbury's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 19; Nays, 29.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the following clause: "That sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled an act respecting fugitives and justice of persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 20, 1850, be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Rejected. Yeas 22 to 17.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 27; Nays 12, as follows:

(The Unions in Roman, Democrats in italics):

Yeas—Benton, Briggs, Brown, Caldwell, Chase, Conner, Dixon, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howards, Johnson, Jones, Keith, Lincoln, Lyman, Lyman, McKim, Moore, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Merrill, Pomoy, Pratt, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tilden, Tilden, Wade, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cantor, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Jones, Keith, Lincoln, Lyman, McKim, Moore, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Merrill, Pomoy, Pratt, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tilden, Tilden, Wade, and Wilson.

It is as follows, and only needs the signature of the President:

That sections three and four of an act entitled an act to provide for fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793, and an act entitled an act to amend and supplement to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793, passed September, 1850, and the same are hereby repealed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Senate, this 17th day of March, 1875.

The motion to reconsider the bill passed yesterday, to prevent military interference in elections, was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD said that in time of war it was not cotenable to allow an open enemy of the United States to

have the privileges of a State election. He held that the laws of the United States were, and should be, supreme, and that the States should not be allowed to exercise any power, must, in times of war, be exercised, though the States might be liable to abuse. What great power was there in the States? Mr. JOHNSON said if the Senator's doctrine prevailed, he would put down the States. He never would allow the States to have the right to interfere with the election franchise. Such principles announced in England would be considered as toppling over their institutions. Such a thing as military interference in elections had not been heard of there since the time of the French Revolution. He would not be afraid, if framed, would subject to the scorn of the statesmen of every enlightened nation of Europe. In the name of God and of the spirit of our Fathers who gave us these institutions, may we never see such a thing as military interference in elections. If a presidential election was close at hand, and if by vote of the majority the people should elect a Republican, he expected to exercise his own judgment. But he would stand with the stars upon him, and clothed with a little of the authority under the Senators' doctrine, might be able to vote for a Democrat, and political parties would be elected, and although he does not countenance such a vote for his candidate, he says, "You can't vote for it, because you are a disloyal man." Are not such doctrines abhorrent to every idea which American citizens should have heretofore entertained? He thought it would be far further than he thought it should be. But he implored the Senate not to go so far, and he thought that he might thus be saved from the rule of a military despotism.

Without concluding, Mr. Howard gave way, and at half past 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
STREETS IN WASHINGTON.
Among the bills passed this morning relating to the District of Columbia was one authorizing a new street in Washington City, to be called Colfax street.

PATENT LAWS.
The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1883, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay their annual balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.
Mr. TRACEY of Pennsylvania offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and propriety of reporting a bill giving to soldiers who volunteered for less than three years, and not less than nine months, the same bounty as is allowed by existing laws, etc. This refers to those who have died or may die on line of duty.
Mr. FENNON of New York said the Committee was instructed to report the same bill by his (Fennon's) resolution three or four weeks ago, but he had no objection to the Committee again being instructed, and he hoped

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

Mr. POMEROY (New-York) offered the following as substitute for the second section of the bill:

That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, upon the credit of the United States, bonds of any denomination, not less than \$100, payable in gold or silver, and bearing interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money and may receive at par, therefore, the lawful money of the United States Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress; And the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the total amount of bonds authorized by the first and second sections of this act, shall issue at par, in redemption of any outstanding Treasury notes, certificates of deposit, or certificates of indebtedness, the United States bonds similar to those authorized in this second section, until the

and, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars or of like denominations similar to those authorized by this section, and payable five years from date, with interest at six per centum. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue, in lieu of any bonds heretofore authorized by law, and not now issued in pursuance thereof, bonds similar to and in the denominations hereby authorized. All Treasury notes other than United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender in the payment of public or private indebtedness, on and after the first day of September, 1917, and no new notes shall be issued or received by the United States notes shall hereafter be issued or received, nor shall the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, ever exceed four hundred million dollars.

Mr. POMEROY said that the present advance in gold is not the result of speculation, and is not to be obviated by temporary expedients, but by a return in practice as well as in theory to the policy of gold values established in 1862. With the amount of paper money in circulation the issuing of interest-bearing notes would add nothing to the aggregate value of paper money, and could only work mischief. The policy of 1862 of adhering to gold values must be returned to, or the theory

occupied by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, adopted—namely:—Repudiating the payment of interest in gold and relying entirely upon the issue of Government paper for the effect of the present inflation must soon become ominous to the masses of the people. The same mistake of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been in abandoning the popular six per cent five-twenty loan, and in attempting to float a five per cent bond, and upon its failure resorting to interest-bearing legal tender; and on the part of Congress in not speedily supplying an effective

Mr. HOOPER (Un., Mass.) briefly replied. He expressed the hope that the substitute offered by the gentleman from New-York (Pomeroy) would not be adopted. He thought that there was a great deal of danger in accepting such an important proposition in this hasty way. He knew that the Secretary of the Treasury had sleepless nights over this bill.

Mr. BROOKS of New-York said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hooper) wished to give this bill

Mr. BROOKS held in his hands three distinct bills, and he wanted to know which was the proper one.

Mr. HOOPER replied: The bill now under consideration was based on that sent hither from the Secretary of the Treasury, and was the same bill with some slight alterations.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that there were essential changes.

Mr. HOOPER would like the gentleman to point out the changes.

Mr. BROOKS said that the third bill was from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. HOOVER replied that the Chairman reported his substitute on his own responsibility. Mr. STEVENS (Th., Pa.) said he did not agree with the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means and hence he had offered a substitute for the first section of the bill. The question having been taken, the substitute of Mr. Tomeroy for the second section of the bill, as given above, was adopted by Yeas 65, Nays 42. Mr. STEVENS said, while advocating his amendment

at those who distribute the rise in the price of gold to the gambling are poor statesmen. Instead of passing the gold bill to restrain speculation, it would be better to take away the demand for gold, for no bill could reduce a cent. The Secretary of the Treasury had said, in his wisdom, that the principal of the fiftieth was payable in coin, but the Courts in three States had not

The Cart-Wheels vs. Railroad Tracks.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The following statement appeared in your issue of yesterday:

"There was a meeting yesterday before the Common Council of the City of New York, at which the Board of Railroad Commissioners presented a grievance of cartmen. The subject of the matter seems to be that owners of carts object to the use of the city streets for the conveyance of passengers, but it will not do. Two hundred and fifty carts are now being run up and down the city streets, and it is not probable that the number will be lessened. The city is now so crowded with carts that it is almost impossible to get a horse-drawn cart to move without interfering with cart-wheels."

We are not opposed to down-town railroads. I stated on more than one occasion in my speech before the Common Council, that we had no word of objection to offer against railroads in any part of the city, but leave that to the public authorities and to the public that patronize them.

The grievances of which we complain are: The Belt and Railroad and Ninth-avenue Railroad tracks are a great hindrance to the cartmen, and make it impossible for them to move on them without injury to horses and all kinds of articles; and what is more aggravating is, that about Canal on the North and Houston on the East River, and both of these railroads use a groove track similar to those used by the old city passenger lines.

All that we ask is, that they be removed to the uptown track down town similar to what they are required to use at the Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth and cross-town railroads of this city, and by the cities of Brooklyn and Queens. We are willing to admit that the owners of the railroads will be willing to admit that the narrow gauge of the business streets in the lower parts of the city require a convenient track as was used for the last ten years by the roads to which I have alluded.

The constructors of our city railroads in 1840 should have been told that they were to be used ten or fifteen years; and you will be willing to admit, Sir, that in ten years that's destined to be so pervading and so lasting

ought to be made as quick and convenient as circus
stagnos will allow. Yours respectfully,
MICHAEL CURRAN, No. 178 Orchard street.
New-York, June 22, 1864.

CRICKET—PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon the match between the Philadel-
phia and New-York Cricket Clubs was brought to a
conclusion on the ground of the latter Club, at Bedford
L. L. On the first day, after both Clubs had an innings
the game stood exactly even, both having scored each
in 157 runs each; but the second inning the Philadel-
phia players strode 89, and the New-Yorkers were con-
fident of winning. But the proverbial uncertainty of
cricket was exemplified in this match; for although the
New-Yorkers scored 90 with the loss of five wickets
and the remaining six batsmen left for a total of 32 runs
leaving the Philadelphia victors by 27 runs. This was
a great triumph for the Pennsylvania cricketers, who
with a slight exception of their professional, the rest
being amateurs. The New-Yorkers are the best of the
Yorkers are principally Englishmen, and are thus bas-
ed at their own favorite national game. We append
the score:

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.			
First Innings.	Runs	Second Innings.	Runs
Barnham, B. Sudet.....	10	RUN OUT.....	
Largé, C. Hilyard, B. Balliere, 2A.	89	Higgin, B. Sudet.....	

Stevens, c. Tyler, b. Balliere.....	15	b. Balliere.....	15
Stewart, c. Tyler, b. Balliere.....	16	c. Marsh, b. Hammond.....	16
Wistar, L. b. w. b. Marsh.....	9	c. Higham, b. Hammond.....	17
Pratt, b. Balliere.....	17	c. Higham, b. Hammond.....	18
G. Newhall, c. Marsh, b. Sadler.....	1		
Mr.	1	c. Hudson, b. Hammond.....	1
Stowe, b. Sadler.....	9	b. Hammond.....	2
Hunt, not out.....	3	c. Balliere, b. Sadler.....	3
McGrigg, c. Marsh, b. Sadler.....	0		
E. E. R. b. Sadler.....	0	not out.....	0
Byes 3, wide 2.....	12	Byes 3, wide 2.....	12
Total.....	127	Total.....	127

NEW YORK CLUB.			
First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Sharp, b. Newhall.....	19	b. McBride.....	18
Higham, run out.....	13	b. McBride.....	11
Hudson, b. McBride.....	11	c. Newhall, b. Barclay.....	11
Keplhardt, b. Barclay.....	1	b. Senior.....	1
Hammond, b. Hunt.....	21	b. McBride.....	1
Halliere, run out.....	5	b. Hunt.....	1
Ryan, c. Stevens, b. Hunt.....	1	not out.....	0
Sadler, c. Newhall, b. Barclay.....	2	b. McBride.....	2
C. Riley, b. Hunt.....	4	b. McBride.....	4
Mason, run out.....	0	b. Hunt.....	0

Byes 12, not out.....	5	c. McBride, & Hunt.....	5
Byes 12, 1, byes 3, whites 12.....	17	Byes 6, 1, byes 2, whites 10.....	10
Total.....	127	Total.....	15

Impires.—Messrs. Jefferson for New York and H. Wright for Philadelphia.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.—Bertha Stein was yesterday committed by Justice Mansfield for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at \$38, from the residence of Mrs. Louis Elischoff of No. 73 Third street last evening. Thomas Goff, white, who had been arrested on a charge of stealing a coat from the same residence, was yesterday committed to the same place.

assaulted Mr. Charles Stahl of No. 177 Monroe street and stabbed him in the hand. Committed by Justice Mansfield. . . . Isaac Platt & Brother of No. 403 Grand street were held to bail to answer a charge of defrauding Edgar No. 1116 of No. 22 Fulton street. The complaint was brought of the accused a quantity of spoons, each spoon bearing a label warranting it to contain 200 yards. The spoons really contained but 10 yards, fraudulent labels having been posted over the genuine. . . . Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Mr. Wm. A. . . .

DROWNED ON A PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—A boy about 16 years of age, named Frederick Ellis, son of the late Rev. John Ellis of No. 231 Henry street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while on the Union Pic-Nic Excursion of the Washington and Pacific streets Methodist Churches. They proceeded to Audubon's Grove on the North River. On the return

Ellis descended from the stern of the barge by a rope to which the buoy was attached, on which he swung to and fro. Several other boys were in a small boat following in the wake of the barge. One of them, called Billy Burton, caught him by the legs and pulled him into the water. Ellis was drowned before assistance could be rendered. His body was not recovered.

[illegible]

00	do.	36	100	Mariposa Mining Co.	50
00	do.	36	200	do.	50
00	Pittsburgh RR.	112	100	do.	51
00	do.	112	100	do.	52

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hansa, from Southampton and Bremen.

Mrs. Urecher and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. Franz, H. Paul, Carl Newhaus and wife, Mr. Oleott, Mr. and Mrs. Zeuchner, Mr. and Mrs. Floedman, Mr. Rachel, M. T. Freemantle, T. T. Celler, Caroline Seldinger, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Gaudeney, Mrs. Schmitzberg, A. B. Appina, T. G. Hawley, R. Hawley.

Latest ship News.
ARRIVED.
French steam-gunboat Lavoisier, Capt. Carpenter, from

Steamship Hanna (Russ.). Von Santen, Bremen 7th inst. to Southampton 10th, midse. and pass. to Oelrichs 1st. 43, 42, 33, 26, saw ship American Union. June 21, 1892, saw ship Liverpool; 33d, lat. 40 25, lon. 12 21, saw ship Sarah Pym, bound E.; same day saw steamer, supposed the America, bound E. for Bremen; 23d, lat. 40 20, lon. 7, saw an English steamer, bound E.

Steamship Mariant (Hayden), Matthews, Port at Prince 24th inst., midse. and pass. to R. Thackeray. Experienced head winds most of the passage; was under sail the last three days in consequence of the coal giving out.

Steamer Belvidere (U. S. transport), Stanton, New York, June 1890.
Stanton, N. Y., from Pensacola 1896, to U. S. Quartermaster, June 1896.
No. 12, lat. 32 10, lon. 79 40, passed brig C. W. Williams, at Philadelphia, bound N.; 224, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 50, brig Temperance, bound N.

Steamer D. Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, mdse., to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, mdsc. and pass., to James H. Hand.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, mdsc. and pass., to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenay, Providence, mdsc., to Edward Rymut.

Steamer M. C. Pierrepont, Queen, Philadelphia, 30 days.
J. N. Briggs.
Ship Industry (of Boston), Lunel, Liverpool 36 days, sale
to Saint-Thomas's Naples.
Brig Coalition (of St. Kitts), Hand, Para 2d inst., rubber and
cane to H. K. Corning & Son,
Brig J. Canodon (Br.), Forbes, Cow Bay 12 hours, coal to
L. J. & C. A. DeWolf.
WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

BELOW.

Bark J. & R. Young, Richards, from Antwerp.
Brig A. Teopon (Sard.), from ———.

SAILED.

Brig J. Canodon (Br.), Light for Aspinwall.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED on a farm, where there are no other boarders, for a lady and two daughters, one 12 years old, and the other two; also for a husband and father, from Saturday night; two mornings a week. Address, **Box 100, New York.**

It must be within two hours' ride of the city. Address to
No. 2,371, stating place, price, and all important facts bearing
on the subject. Respond without delay.